### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of claims:

- l. (Currently Amended) A method for treating diabetes, insulin resistance, obesity, hyperglycemia, hyperinsulinemia, or elevated fatty acids, glycerol, or atherosclerosis which comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an aP2 inhibitor, wherein the aP2 inhibitor includes an oxazole or analogous ring.
- 2. (Original) The method as defined in Claim I wherein the aP2 inhibitor binds to the aP2 protein and inhibits its function and/or its ability to bind free fatty acids.

#### 3-4. (Cancelled)

- 5. (Currently Amended) The method as defined in Claim 1 3 where said aP2 inhibitor contains an additional a substituent which binds within and/or interacts with a discrete pocket within the aP2 protein defined by the amino acid residues designated Phe 16, Tyr 19, Met 20, Val 23, Val 25, Ala 33, Phe 57, Thr 74, Ala 75, Asp 76, Arg 78 in human aP2 (SEQ ID NO: 1).
- 6. (Currently Amended) The method as defined in Claim 5 wherein said additional substituent in said aP2 inhibitor is hydrophobic in nature.
- 7. (Original) The method as defined in Claim 5 in which the through space distance from the hydrogen bond donor/acceptor group and the additional substituent group in said aP2 inhibitor is within the distance of about 7 to about 15 Angstroms.
  - 8. (Original) The method as defined in Claim I wherein Type II diabetes is treated.
- 9. (Original) The method as defined in Claim I wherein the aP2 inhibitor is employed in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a prodrug ester thereof.

#### 10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently Amended) The method as defined in Claim <u>1</u> 10 wherein the aP2 inhibitor is a substituted benzoyl or biphenyl-2-oxazole-alkanoic acid derivative, an oxazole derivative, a 2-thio-4,5-diphenyloxazole S-derivative, a phenyl-heterocyclic oxazole derivative, a diaryloxazole derivative, a 4,5-diphenyloxazole derivative, an oxazole carboxylic acid derivative, a phenyloxazolyloxazole derivative, or a 2-(4,5-diaryl)-2-oxazolyl substituted phenoxyalkanoic acid derivative.

## 12-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Currently Amended) The method as defined in Claim 1 10 wherein the aP2 inhibitor is(I) a substituted benzoylbenzene or biphenyl alkanoic acid derivative having the structure:

# I $A(CH_2)_nO-B$

wherein

A is a group having the formula

$$R^1$$
 or  $R^2$ 

wherein

X is -N- or

Z is

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or

 $R^1$  and  $R^2$  taken together form a benzene ring, with the proviso that when X is -N-, Z is other than

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

n is 1-2;

B is

wherein

Y is  $OR^5$  or  $N(OH)R^8$ ;

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each, independently, hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, halo or nitro;

 $R^7$  is

R<sup>8</sup> is lower alkyl;

m is 0-3;

or a pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof;

(II) oxazole derivatives which have the structure

II

$$R_2$$
 $CCH_2$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_4$ 

in which;

R and R' are identical or different and represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing l or 2 carbon atoms,

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are identical or different and represent hydrogen or halogen atoms or alkyloxy radicals in which the alkyl portion contains l to 4 carbon atoms in a straight or branched chain, and n equals 3 to 6, as well to their salts;

(III) 2-thiol-4,5-diphenyloxazole S-derivatives which have the structure III

$$C_6H_5$$
 $C_6H_5$ 
 $C$ 

wherein m is 0, 1 or 2, n is 1 and R represents hydroxy, alkoxy or amino, and pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts thereof;

(IV) azole derivatives of the structure

IV

$$R_2$$
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_4$ 

wherein  $R_1$  is carboxyl, esterified carboxyl or other functionally modified carboxyl group;  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  each are aryl of up to 10 carbon atoms; A is  $C_nH_{2n}$  in which n is an integer from 1 to 10, inclusive; and Z is O or S, and physiologically acceptable salts thereof;

(V) phenyl-heterocyclic oxazole derivatives which have the structure

V

$$X$$
 is  $R^1$   $R^1$ 

R is  $CH_2R^2$ ;

 $R^1$  is Ph or Th;

 $R^2$  is

 $CO_2R^3$ ; and

R<sup>3</sup> is H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> lower alkyl;

or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

(VI) diaryloxazole derivatives having the structure

VI

wherein  $R^1$  is carboxy or protected carboxy,

 $R^2$  is aryl,

 $R^3$  is aryl,

A<sup>1</sup> is lower alkylene,

 $A^2$  is bond or lower alkylene and

-Q- is

$$A^3$$
,  $A^3$   $CH_2$  or  $A^3$ 

(in which A3 is cyclo (lower)alkane or cycle(lower)alkene,

each of which may have suitable substituent(s));

(VII) 4,5-diphenyloxazole derivatives having the structure

VIIA

wherein

R is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> lower alkyl,

X is N or CH,

Y is H or  $CO_2R^1$ , or  $COR^2$ , provided that when X is CH, Y is not H,

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> lower alkyl, or phenylmethyl, and

 $R^2$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl; or

VIIB

$$\begin{array}{c|c} Ph & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ Ph & & \\ & &$$

wherein

R is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> lower alkyl,

X is  $(CH_2)_n$  or para or meta substituted phenyl wherein the substituent is  $OR^2$ ,

R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl, and

n is an integer of 4 to 8,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

(VIII) oxazole carboxylic acid derivatives having the structure VIII

wherein

Y and Z are independently hydrogen or together form a bond;

X is CN,  $CO_2R^1$  or  $CONR^2R^3$ ;

 $\mbox{\bf R}$  and  $\mbox{\bf R}^1$  are independently or together H, Na, or  $\mbox{\bf C}_1\mbox{-}\mbox{\bf C}_5$  lower alkyl;

 $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are independently or together H, or  $C_1$ - $C_5$  lower alkyl; or alkali metal salt thereof;

(IX) phenyloxazolyloxazole derivatives having the structure

IX

$$\mathbb{R}^1$$
  $\mathbb{N}$   $\mathbb{R}^2$   $\mathbb{N}$   $\mathbb{R}^2$ 

wherein

Y is CH3, Ph, or OH, provided that when Y is OH, the compound exists in the keto-enol tautaumerism form

R<sup>1</sup> is Ph or Th;

 $R^2$  is  $CH_2R^3$ ;

 $R^3$  is  $CO_2R^4$ ;

 $R^4$  is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> lower alkyl;

 $R^5$  is H or CH<sub>3</sub>;  $R^6$  is OHCHN or H<sub>2</sub>N; and

R<sup>7</sup> is H or OH;

or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

(X) 2-(4,5-diaryl)-2-oxazolyl substituted phenoxyalkanoic acids and esters having the structure

XA

$$Ph$$
 $N$ 
 $CH_2)_nCO_2R$ 
 $Ph$ 

XB

$$S \longrightarrow S \longrightarrow (CH_2)_n CO_2 R$$

(wherein n is 7-9 and R is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or when R is hydrogen, the alkali metal salt thereof),

XC

XD

$$S$$
  $CH_2$   $OCH_2CO_2R$ 

wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is phenyl or thienyl;

R2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or together with CO2 is tetrazol-l-yl;

X is a divalent connecting group selected from the group consisting of CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, CH=CH, and CH<sub>2</sub>O;

Y is a divalent connecting group attached to the 3- or 4-phenyl position selected from the group consisting of OCH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> and CH=CH,

or when R2 is hydrogen, an alkali metal salt thereof;

(XI) substituted 4,5-diaryl heterocycles having the formula

XI

in which

each group Ar is the same or different and is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

X is nitrogen or CR<sup>1</sup>;

Y is nitrogen,  $N(CH_2)_nA$  or  $C(CH_2)_nA$ ;

Z is nitrogen, oxygen or N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>A, and the dotted line indicates the optional presence of a double bond so as to form a fully unsaturated heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub> 4alkyl, optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

n is 4 to 12; and

A is CO<sub>2</sub>H or a group hydrolysable to CO<sub>2</sub>H,

5-tetrazolyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H,  $P(O)(OR)_2$ ,  $P(O)(OH)_2$ , or P(O)(R)(OR) in which R is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

(XII) compounds which have the structure

XII

Where X is O or S;

R<sub>1</sub> is H, phenyl or phenyl substituted with F, Cl or Br or alkoxy,

R2 is H, alkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted with F, Cl or Br or alkoxy, and

R<sub>3</sub> is H or alkyl;

(XIII) 2 benzyloxypyrimidine derivatives having the following structure

\_\_\_\_XIII

$$X_n$$
 $N$ 
 $R^1$ 
 $X_n$ 
 $R^2$ 

wherein

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently H, a halogen, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, or phenyl, with the proviso that at least one of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>-must be hydroxyl;

n is an integer of 0 to 5; and

each X which may be identical or different if n is greater than l, is a halogen, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, C1-C4-alkoxy, C1-C4-alkylthio, C7-C9-aralkyloxy, phenyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, or nitro;

(XIV) dihydro(alkylthio) (naphthylmethyl) oxopyrimidines which have the structures

XIVA

3a R=sec-butyl 3b R=cyclopentyl

3c R=cyclohexyl

**XIVB** 

5 X=CH<sub>2</sub>

6 X=O

7 X=S

XIVC

\_\_\_\_XIVD

-XIVE

R<sup>1</sup> = sec butyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl;

R<sup>2</sup> = H, CH<sub>3</sub>, including tautomers of the above;

 $\frac{\phantom{A}}{\phantom{A}} (XVI) \ \alpha \ \text{substituted pyrimidine thioalkyl and alkylether compounds which have the} \\ \text{structure}$ 

\_\_\_\_XVI

$$\begin{array}{c|c} R_{5} \\ \hline \\ R_{4} \\ \hline \\ R_{4} \\ \end{array}$$

where m is 0 or 1;

R<sup>1</sup> is selected from CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>53</sub>, CONR<sub>54</sub>R<sub>55</sub>,

where s is 0 or l, and R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, and R25 are the same or different and are selected from H, C1 C6 alkyl, C1 C6 alkenyl, C1 C6 alkoxy, C1 C6 alkylthio, C3 C8 cycloalkyl, CF3, NO2, halo, OH, CN, phenyl, phenylthio, styryl, CO2(R31), CON(R31)(R32), CO(R31),  $(CH_2)_n - N(R_{31})(R_{32}), -C(OH)(R_{31}(R_{33}), -(CH_2)_n N(R_{31})(CO(R_{33})), -(CH_2)_n N(R_{31})(SO_2(R_{33})),$ or where R20 and R21, or R21 and R22, or R22 and R23 are taken together to form a five or sixmembered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 0 or 1 oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur, where the unsaturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, OH, CH2OH, (CH2)n N(R31)(R32), C3-C8-cycloalkyl, -CF3, halo, CO2(R31), CON(R31)(R32), -CO(R31), (CH2)<sub>m</sub>N(R31)(CO(R33)), (CH2)<sub>m</sub>N(R31)(SO<sub>2</sub>(R33)), CN, CH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> or CH(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or phenyl and the saturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3, C1 C6 alkyl, C1 C6 alkoxy, OH, CH2OH or (CH2)n-N(R31)(R32) or one oxo (=O); where n is 0-3 and R31, R32 and R33 are the same or different and are selected from ----H. -C1-C6-alkyl, phenyl optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3-halo, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, -CF3, OH or-CN, or where R31 and R32 taken together with the attached nitrogen to form a ring selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, 4 morpholinyl, 4 thiomorpholinyl, 4-piperazinyl, 4-(1-C1-C6alkyl)piperazinyl, or a member selected from 1 cyclohexenyl, 2 pyrimidinyl, 4 pyrimidinyl, 5 pyrimidinyl, 2 imidazolyl, 4 imidazolyl, 2 benzothiazolyl, 2 benzoxazolyl, 2 benzimidazolyl, 2 oxazolyl, 4 oxazolyl, 2 thiazolyl, 3 isoxazolyl, 5 isoxazolyl, 5 methyl 3 isoxazolyl, 5 phenyl 3 isoxazolyl, 4 thiazolyl, 3 methyl 2 pyrazinyl, 5 methyl-2-pyrazinyl, 6-methyl-2-pyrazinyl, 5-chloro-2-thienyl, 3-furyl, benzofuran-2-yl, benzothien-2-yl, 2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl, 2,3-dihydrobenzopyran-5-yl, 1-methylimidazol 2-yl, quinoxalin-2-yl, piperon-5 yl, 4,7 dichlorobenzoxazol 2 yl, 4,6 dimethylpyrimidin 2 yl, 4 methylpyrimidin 2 yl, 2,4 dimethylpyrimidin 6-yl, 2-methylpyrimidin 4-yl, 4-methylpyrimidin 6-yl, 6-chloropiperon 5-yl, 5 chloroimidazol[1,2 a]pyridin 2 yl, 1 H inden 3 yl, 1 H 2 methyl inden 2 yl, 3,4 dihydronaphth 1 yl, S 4 isopropenylcyclohexen l yl or 4 dihydronaphth 2 yl; where R53 is selected from -H, C1-C6alkyl, C3-C6cycloalkyl, phenyl (optionally substituted with l, 2, or 3 halo, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, CF3, OH, CN), or a five or sixmembered unsaturated ring containing 0 or 1 oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur, where the unsaturated ring

may be optionally substituted with H, C <sub>1</sub> - C <sub>6</sub> alkyl, C <sub>1</sub> - C <sub>6</sub> alkoxy, OH, -CH <sub>2</sub> OH, or -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> -
N(R31)(R32);
where R54 and R55 being the same or different are selected from H, C1-C6 alkyl, allyl, o
phenyl (optionally substituted with l, 2 or 3 halo, C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> alkyl, C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> alkoxy or -CF <sub>3</sub> ), or taken
together with the attached nitrogen to form a ring selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-piperazinyl, 4-(l-C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> alkyl)piperazinyl;
R <sub>12</sub> is selected from H, C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> alkyl, C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, CN, C(O)NH <sub>2</sub> , C(O)N(C <sub>1</sub> -
C6alkyl)(C1-C6alkyl), CO2H, CO2(C1-C6alkyl), CH2OH, CH2NH2-or-CF3;
R <sub>13</sub> is selected from H, C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> alkyl or CF <sub>3</sub> ;
Y is selected from S, S(O), S(O)2, or O;
R4 is OH;
R5 is selected H, C2H4OH, C2H4 O TBDMS, halo, C3-C6 cycloalkyl, C1-C3-alkoxy,
CH2CH2Cl or C1 C4 alkyl, with the proviso that R5 is not isobutyl;
or, when R6 is hydroxyl, R4 and R5 are taken together to form a five or six memebered
saturated or unsaturated ring which together with the pyrimidine ring form the group consisting of
7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 5,6-dihydro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, furo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 5,6-dihydro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, furo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 5,6-dihydro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, furo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 5,6-dihydro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, furo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, furo[2,3-d]py
dihydro furo[2,3 d]pyrimidine, thieno[2,3 d]pyrimidine, 5,6 dihydro thieno[2,3 d]pyrimidine, lH
pyrazolo[3,4 d]pyrimidine, IH-purine, pyrimido[4,5 d]pyrimidine, pteridine, pyrido[2,3-
d]pyrimidine, or quinazoline, where the unsaturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -alkyl-C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> alkoxy, OH, CH <sub>2</sub> OH, or (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> -N(R <sub>31</sub> )(R <sub>32</sub> ), C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> -cycloalkyl, CF <sub>3</sub> , halo, CO <sub>2</sub> (R <sub>31</sub> ), CON(R <sub>31</sub> )(R <sub>32</sub> ), CO(R <sub>31</sub> ),
(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> N(R <sub>31</sub> )(SO <sub>2</sub> (R <sub>33</sub> )), and the saturated ring may be optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3, -C <sub>1</sub> -
C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, OH, CH2OH, or (CH2) <sub>n</sub> -N(R31)(R32) or one oxo (=O); and
R6 is selected from H, OH, halo, CN, CF3, CO <sub>2</sub> (R <sub>61</sub> ), C(O)R <sub>61</sub> or
C(O)N(R <sub>61</sub> )(R <sub>62</sub> ) where R <sub>61</sub> and R <sub>62</sub> are the same or different and are selected from
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CN,
or where R61 and R62 taken together with the attached nitrogen to form a ring selected
from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, 4 morpholinyl, 4 thiomorpholinyl, 4 piperazinyl, or 4 (C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>
alkyl)piperazinyl;
——————————————————————————————————————
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$$R_1$$
 $R_2$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_3$ 

where R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are H, alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl, where the alkyl can include as substituents halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>O, CH<sub>3</sub>S, NO<sub>2</sub>, or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> with the carbons to which they are attached can form methylenedioxy, or

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> can form a C<sub>3</sub> C<sub>7</sub> non-aromatic ring, or a heterocycle which can be pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, indol, or pyrazole, or an oxygen containing heterocycle which can be pyran or furan, or a sulfur containing heterocycle which can be thiopyran, or thiophene; the heterocycles being optionally substituted with halogen or alkyl,

R3 and R4 are H, alkyl, halogen, CF3, CH3O, CH3S or NO2 or R3 and R4 with the carbons to which they are attached can form a methylenedioxy group,

R5 is H, and

Z is a heterocycle which can be pyridine, thiazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole or quinoline, which Z group can optionally be substituted with halogen or alkyl.

15. (Currently Amended) The method as defined in Claim I wherein the aP2 inhibitor has the structure

$$\bigcap_{N}\bigcap_{CO_2H}$$
 and

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ \hline \\ F_3C & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$F_3$$
C N S  $OH$  OF

16-20. (Cancelled)